低鱼粉饲料中补充蛋氨酸对军曹鱼生长性能、体成分及肌肉氨基酸组成的影响 何远法¹ 郭 勇 ^{1*} 迟淑艳 ^{1**} 谭北平 ^{1,2} 董晓慧 ^{1,2} 杨奇慧 ¹ 刘泓字 ¹ 章 双 ¹ (1.广东海洋大学水产学院,湛江 524088; 2.南海生物资源开发与利用协同创新中心,广州 510275)

摘 要:本试验旨在研究低鱼粉饲料中补充蛋氨酸对军曹鱼(Rachycentron canadum)生长性 能、体成分及肌肉氨基酸组成的影响。在低鱼粉饲料中添加 DL-蛋氨酸, 配制蛋氨酸水平分 别为 0.72%、0.90%、1.00%、1.24%、1.41%、1.63%和 1.86%的 7 种等氮等脂饲料。选取初 始体重为(9.79±0.04) g 的军曹鱼 840 尾,随机分为 7 组,每组 3 个重复,每个重复 40 尾鱼, 进行为期 16 周的饲养试验。结果表明:0.90%和 1.00%组的成活率显著高于 0.72%组 (P<0.05)。随着饲料中蛋氨酸水平的升高,军曹鱼的增重率、特定生长率、蛋白质效率均 呈先升高后降低的变化趋势,在1.00%组达到最大值,显著高于其余各组(P<0.05)。1.00% 组的饲料系数最低,除与0.90%和1.24%组差异不显著(P>0.05)外,显著低于其余各组 (P<0.05)。0.72%组全鱼粗蛋白质含量显著低于其余各组(P<0.05); 0.90%组全鱼粗脂肪含 量达到最高,除与0.72%和1.00%组差异不显著(P>0.05)外,显著高于其余各组(P<0.05); 1.24%组全鱼粗灰分含量显著高于 0.72%和 0.90%组 (P<0.05)。随着饲料蛋氨酸水平的升高, 军曹鱼肌肉中苯丙氨酸、赖氨酸、亮氨酸、丙氨酸、蛋氨酸以及必需氨基酸和总氨基酸含量 均无显著差异(P>0.05),但1.00%组肌肉中苏氨酸、缬氨酸、异亮氨酸、组氨酸含量显著 高于 1.63%组(P<0.05)。由此可见,在低鱼粉饲料中补充蛋氨酸可提高军曹鱼的生长性能 和体蛋白质含量; 以增重率作为评价指标, 经二次回归分析可知, 军曹鱼对饲料中蛋氨酸的 需要量为 1.12% (占饲料蛋白质的 2.43%)。

关键词: 军曹鱼; 蛋氨酸; 生长性能; 体成分; 肌肉氨基酸含量

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鱼粉具有蛋白质含量高,必需氨基酸、长链ω-3 脂肪酸、维生素和矿物质含量丰富等特

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点,一直以来都是水生动物的优质蛋白质源之一[1]。近几年来,有限的鱼粉资源和日益高涨的价格使得水生动物饲料中的鱼粉用量不得不减少[2-3]。替代鱼粉的常用植物蛋白质源,如豆粕、花生粕和棉粕等,往往因为必需氨基酸缺乏或含量很低,易引起饲料中氨基酸不平衡,导致养殖的水生动物不能高效利用其饲料蛋白质或氨基酸,进而影响机体相关代谢[4-5]。在鱼粉中被常用的植物蛋白质源替代后,蛋氨酸成为影响鱼类正常生长的第一限制性氨基酸[6-7]。在动物体内,蛋氨酸以 S-腺苷甲硫氨酸的形式将活性甲基传递给核酸和磷脂等,增强膜流动性和 Na⁺-K⁺-ATP 酶活性,减少胆汁酸在肝脏内聚积,加强其解毒作用[8]。蛋氨酸缺乏会导致鱼体生长和蛋白质效率降低[9-10],引起动物食欲减退、生长减缓或停滞、肾脏肿大或肝脏铁堆积,甚至造成肝坏死或纤维化[11],影响动物肌肉品质和其抗氧化能力[12]。虹鳟(Oncorhynchus mykiss)、大西洋鲑(Atlantic salmon)、河鳟(Salvelinus namaycush)等鲑科鱼类在饲喂蛋氨酸缺乏的饲料后还会罹患白内障[13]。适宜的饲料蛋氨酸水平能够提高斜带石斑鱼(Epinephelus coioides)[14]、军曹鱼(Rachycentron canadum)[7,15]、建鲤(Cyprinus carpio var. Jian)[8]、大鳞鲆(Psetta maxima)[16]、虹鳟[17]等水产动物的增重率、饲料利用率和免疫应答能力。

军曹鱼是一种近海网箱养殖系统最具潜力的海水经济鱼类,主产地为中国、巴拿马和越南^[18-19],2016年的总产量约为4.4万 t^[20]。目前,军曹鱼的养殖在一定程度上仍然依赖冰鲜鱼,限制了其大规模养殖。本试验通过在低鱼粉饲料中补充不同水平的蛋氨酸,探究其对军曹鱼生长性能、体成分及肌肉氨基酸组成的影响,为军曹鱼高效配合饲料的配制提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验饲料和试验设计

以红鱼粉、去皮豆粕、玉米蛋白粉、小麦谷朊粉和晶体氨基酸(必需和非必需氨基酸)为主要蛋白质源,豆油、鱼油和大豆磷脂为脂肪源,配制鱼粉含量为 20%的低鱼粉饲料。在低鱼粉饲料中分别添加 0、0.20%、0.40%、0.80%、1.00%和 1.20%的 *DL*-蛋氨酸,通过调整饲料中甘氨酸的含量,配制 7 种等氮等脂饲料(表 1)。饲料原料经粉碎后按配方称重,逐级混合均匀后制粒成(Φ2.5 mm×5.0 mm 和Φ4.0 mm×5.0 mm)的 2 种浮性膨化饲料,晾干后于–20 ℃冰箱中储存备用。试验饲料的氨基酸组成见表 2。

粗脂肪 Ether extract

粗灰分 Ash

表 1 试验饲料组成及营养水平(干物质基础)

| Table 1 Composition and nutrient levels of experimental diets (DM basis) | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 项目 Items 蛋氨酸水平 Methionine levels/% | | | | | | | |
| 原料 Ingredients | 0.72 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.24 | 1.41 | 1.63 | 1.86 |
| 去皮豆粕 Dehulled soybean meal | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| 玉米蛋白粉 Corn gluten meal | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 小麦谷朊粉 Wheat gluten flour | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 红鱼粉 Brown fish meal | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| 面粉 Wheat meal | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 |
| DL-蛋氨酸 DL-Met | | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.20 |
| 必需氨基酸 Essential amino acids17 | 3.76 | 3.76 | 3.76 | 3.76 | 3.76 | 3.76 | 3.76 |
| 非必需氨基酸 Nonessential amino acids2) | 3.62 | 3.42 | 3.22 | 3.02 | 2.82 | 2.62 | 2.42 |
| 鱼油 Fish oil | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| 豆油 Soybean oil | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| 维生素预混料 Vitamin premix3 ³ | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| 矿物质预混料 Mineral premix4) | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| 微晶纤维素 Microcrystalline cellulose | 3.72 | 3.72 | 3.72 | 3.72 | 3.72 | 3.72 | 3.72 |
| 大豆卵磷脂 Soybean lecithin | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 维生素 C Vitamin C | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| 氯化胆碱 Choline chloride | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| 磷酸二氢钙 Ca(H ₂ PO ₄) ₂ | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 抗氧化剂 Antioxidant | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 诱食剂 Phagostimulant | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 合计 Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 营养水平 Nutrient levels | | | | | | | |
| DL-蛋氨酸 DL-Met | 0.72 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.24 | 1.41 | 1.63 | 1.86 |
| 水分 Moisture | 7.04 | 7.10 | 7.03 | 7.13 | 7.68 | 7.18 | 7.21 |
| 粗蛋白质 Crude protein | 46.14 | 46.13 | 46.06 | 46.82 | 46.48 | 46.89 | 46.07 |

^{1&}lt;sup>1</sup> 必需氨基酸为每千克饲料提供 Essential amino acids provided the following per kg of diets: *L*-赖氨酸 *L*-lysine 3.20 g,*L*-组氨酸 *L*-histidine 3.81 g,亮氨酸 leucine 10.41 g,*L*-异亮氨酸 *L*-isoleucine 3.03 g,*L*-苯丙氨酸 *L*-phenylalanine 8.54 g,*L*-缬氨酸 *L*-valine 8.57 g。

11.18

7.51

11.34

7.55

11.06

7.51

11.25

7.52

11.22

7.52

11.48

7.50

11.41

7.33

^{2&}lt;sup>2</sup> 非必需氨基酸中 *L*-天冬氨酸:甘氨酸=1:1 *L*-aspartic acid: glycine=1:1 in nonessential amino acids。

^{3&}lt;sup>3</sup> 维生素预混料为每千克饲料提供 The vitamin premix provided the following per kg of diets: VB₁ 25 mg, VB₂ 45 mg, VB₃ 60 mg, VB₅ 200 mg, VB₆ 20 mg, VB₇ 1.20 mg, VB₁₂ 0.1 mg, 肌醇 inositol 800 mg, 叶酸 folic acid 20 mg, VA 32 mg, VE 120 mg, VD₃ 5 mg, VK₃ 10 mg。

⁴⁾ 矿物质预混料为每千克饲料提供 The mineral premix provided the following per kg of diets:
NaF 2 mg, KI 0.8 mg, CoCl₂ 50 mg, CuSO₄ 10 mg, FeSO₄ 80 mg, ZnSO₄ 50 mg, MnSO₄ 60 mg, MgSO₄ 1 200 mg, NaCl 100 mg, 沸石粉 zeolite powder 1 447.2 mg。

表 2 试验饲料中氨基酸组成(干物质基础)

Table 2 Amino acid composition of experimental diets (DM basis) %

| 1 | | 1 | | (| , | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|------------|-------|-------|
| 氨基酸 | | 蛋 | 氨酸水平 | Methior | ine levels | s/% | |
| Amino acids | 0.72 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.24 | 1.41 | 1.63 | 1.86 |
| 必需氨基酸 EAA | | | | | | | |
| 蛋氨酸 Met | 0.72 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.24 | 1.41 | 1.63 | 1.86 |
| 缬氨酸 Val | 2.40 | 2.39 | 2.30 | 2.24 | 2.38 | 2.46 | 2.47 |
| 异亮氨酸 Ile | 2.08 | 2.04 | 2.11 | 1.94 | 1.91 | 1.96 | 2.01 |
| 苯丙氨酸 Phe | 2.80 | 2.75 | 2.77 | 2.54 | 2.79 | 2.87 | 2.90 |
| 亮氨酸 Leu | 4.09 | 3.92 | 3.91 | 3.85 | 3.91 | 4.11 | 3.91 |
| 苏氨酸 Thr | 1.47 | 1.5 | 1.50 | 1.58 | 1.46 | 1.40 | 1.44 |
| 赖氨酸 Lys | 2.51 | 2.45 | 2.47 | 2.63 | 2.49 | 2.54 | 2.63 |
| 组氨酸 His | 1.47 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.60 |
| 精氨酸 Arg | 2.08 | 2.13 | 2.08 | 2.23 | 2.12 | 2.04 | 2.15 |
| 非必需氨基酸 NEAA | | | | | | | |
| 酪氨酸 Tyr | 1.37 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.37 | 1.40 | 1.42 | 1.44 |
| 丙氨酸 Ala | 2.03 | 2.07 | 2.04 | 2.25 | 2.05 | 2.16 | 2.12 |
| 甘氨酸 Gly | 2.40 | 2.36 | 2.37 | 2.34 | 2.41 | 2.50 | 2.32 |
| 谷氨酸 Glu | 5.28 | 4.99 | 5.23 | 5.37 | 5.41 | 5.59 | 5.19 |
| 丝氨酸 Ser | 1.78 | 1.83 | 1.81 | 1.74 | 1.72 | 1.62 | 1.67 |
| 半胱氨酸 Cys | 0.47 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.41 |
| 天冬氨酸 Asp | 4.97 | 4.99 | 4.92 | 4.44 | 4.81 | 4.65 | 4.60 |
| 脯氨酸 Pro | 2.58 | 2.68 | 2.65 | 2.35 | 2.60 | 2.78 | 2.73 |
| 合计 Total | 40.50 | 40.26 | 40.43 | 40.07 | 40.76 | 41.01 | 41.45 |

色氨酸没有检测 Try was not analyzed。

1.2 试验用鱼及饲养管理

养殖试验在湛江市南三岛附近海域的渔排上进行。试验用军曹鱼苗购自海南省文昌市育苗厂。正式试验开始前将试验鱼置于网箱(6 m×3 m×2 m)中暂养 1 周,然后挑选体格健壮、规格均一的初始体重为(9.79±0.04) g 的军曹鱼幼鱼,随机分成 7 组,每组随机分配 3 个浮式海水网箱(1.0 m×1.0 m×2.0 m),每个网箱放鱼 40 尾。每天人工投喂 2 次(06:00 和 18:00),循环投喂至表观饱食状态(以大部分鱼不再游到水层表面摄食为准)。养殖周期为 16 周,水温 $28\sim33$ \mathbb{C} ,盐度 $27\sim30$,溶氧浓度>6 mg/L。

1.3 样品采集和分析

在养殖试验结束后,饥饿 24 h,用丁香酚(1: 10 000)麻醉后计数、称重。每个网箱随机抽取 3 尾鱼,-20 ℃冰箱保存,备测全鱼常规养分含量;每个网箱再随机抽取 4 尾鱼,解剖分离得到内脏和肝脏,并称量其湿重,用于计算形体指标;取背肌于冻存管并迅速放入液氮保存,后置于-80 ℃冷冻保存,用于肌肉氨基酸组成测定。

饲料原料、试验饲料以及鱼体常规养分含量测定参照 AOAC (1995) [21]的方法。将饲料原料、试验饲料及鱼体样品均在 105 ℃烘至恒重,获得水分含量; 凯氏定氮法测定粗蛋白质含量; 索氏抽提法测定粗脂肪含量; 低温碳化,550 ℃灼烧 5 h 后测定粗灰分含量。

1.4 饲料与肌肉氨基酸组成测定

试验样品氨基酸组成使用全自动氨基酸分析仪(A300, membraPure, 德国)检测。饲料和鱼体肌肉样品经冷冻干燥后称取 $50\sim200~\mathrm{mg}$ (准确至 $0.1~\mathrm{mg}$)于 $10~\mathrm{mL}$ 顶空进样瓶中,加入 $10~\mathrm{mL}$ 6 mol/L 的盐酸,真空干燥 $10~\mathrm{min}$,再于氮吹仪下充氮气用铝箔加盖密封。将顶空进样瓶放在 $105~\mathrm{C}$ 恒温干燥箱中水解 $24~\mathrm{h}$,超纯水定容至 $50~\mathrm{mL}$,吸取定容后的样品 $1~\mathrm{mL}$ 于 $10~\mathrm{mL}$ 烧杯中,置真空干燥箱中脱酸($60~\mathrm{C}$)。加入 $1~\mathrm{mL}$ 乙酸钠缓冲液,混匀,经 $0.22~\mathrm{mm}$ 滤膜过滤至上样瓶中,上机检测。

1.5 计算公式

增重率(weight gain rate, WGR, %)=100×(末均重-初均重)/初均重;

特定生长率(specific growth rate, SGR, %/d)=100×(ln 末均重-ln 初均重)/饲养天数;

蛋白质效率(protein efficiency ratio, PER)=100×(终末体重-初始体重)/(饲料摄食量×饲料粗蛋白质含量);

饲料系数(feed conversion ratio, FCR)=摄食饲料干重/(终末体重—初始体重);

成活率(survival rate, SR, %)=100×试验结束时鱼尾数/试验开始时鱼尾数;

肥满度(condition factor, CF, %)=100×体重(g)/体长(cm)3;

肝体指数 (hepatosomatic index, HSI, %) =100×肝脏重/体重;

脏体指数(viscerosomatic index, VSI, %)=100×内脏重/体重。

1.6 统计分析方法

试验数据采用 SPSS 17.0 统计软件对数据进行单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA),如有显著性差异(*P*<0.05),则进行 Duncan 氏法多重比较。试验数据用"平均值±标准误"表示。

2 结 果

2.1 饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼生长性能的影响

由表 3 可知,各组军曹鱼的 SR 介于 77.15%~92.86%,且 0.90%和 1.00%组的 SR 显著高于 0.72%组(P<0.05)。随着饲料中蛋氨酸水平的升高,军曹鱼的 WGR、SGR、PER 均呈先升高后降低的变化趋势,在 1.00%组达到最大值,显著高于其余各组(P<0.05)。1.00%组军曹鱼的 FCR 最低,与 0.90%和 1.24%组差异不显著(P>0.05),显著低于其余各组(P<0.05)。

表 3 饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼生长性能的影响

Table 3 Effects of dietary methionine level on growth performance of cobia (Rachycentron

canadum)

| | 蛋氨酸水平 Methionine levels/% | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
|) I | 0.72 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.24 | 1.41 | 1.63 | 1.86 | |
| Initial average weight/g | 9.79 ± 0.04 | 9.79 ± 0.04 | 9.79 ± 0.04 | 9.75 ± 0.00 | 9.75 ± 0.00 | 9.84 ± 0.04 | 9.79 ± 0.04 | |
| Final average weight/g | $95.74{\pm}1.14^{b}$ | 125.82 ± 4.54^{d} | $134.07{\pm}0.28^{e}$ | $113.28{\pm}1.50^{\circ}$ | $100.97{\pm}0.82^{b}$ | $100.91{\pm}1.01^{b}$ | $84.78{\pm}0.67^a$ | |
| WGR/% | $877.78{\pm}11.03^{b}$ | $1185.30{\pm}50.76^{d}$ | 1269.25±7.76e | 1061.89 ± 15.32^{c} | 935.63 ± 8.43^{b} | $926.34{\pm}14.40^{b}$ | $765.80{\pm}3.91^a$ | |
| E长率 SGR/(%/d) | $4.07{\pm}0.02^{\rm b}$ | 4.56 ± 0.07^{e} | 4.67±0.01° | $4.38{\pm}0.02^{\rm f}$ | 4.18 ± 0.01^{c} | $4.16{\pm}0.03^{bc}$ | $3.85{\pm}0.01^a$ | |
| 效率 PER | $1.48{\pm}0.02^{b}$ | 2.00 ± 0.08^d | 2.14±0.01e | $1.76 \pm 0.03^{\circ}$ | 1.57 ± 0.01^{b} | 1.55 ± 0.02^{b} | $1.29{\pm}0.01^a$ | |
| 数 FCR | 1.46 ± 0.02^{cd} | $1.09{\pm}0.04^{ab}$ | $1.02{\pm}0.00^a$ | 1.22 ± 0.02^{b} | $1.37{\pm}0.01^{c}$ | 1.38 ± 0.02^{c} | $1.56{\pm}0.11^d$ | |
| SR/% | 79.05±0.95a | 92 86+1 43° | 87 62+ 15bc | 81 43+1 43ab | 82 86+1 65ab | 82 86+1 65ab | 77 15+2 86a | |

同行数据肩标不同字母表示差异显著(*P*<0.05),相同字母或无字母表示差异不显著(*P*>0.05)。下表同。

Values in the same row with different letter superscripts were significantly different (P<0.05), while with the same or no letter superscripts were not significantly different (P>0.05). The same as below.

将各组军曹鱼的 WGR(y)与饲料蛋氨酸水平(x)进行回归分析,发现二者存在二次回归关系(图 1),回归方程为 y=-734.1x²+1 644.2x+200.89(R²=0.627)。当饲料蛋氨酸水平为 1.12%时,军曹鱼的 WGR 最大,由 7 组饲料蛋氨酸水平估计军曹鱼饲料蛋氨酸水平的95%置信区间为 0.87%~1.63%。

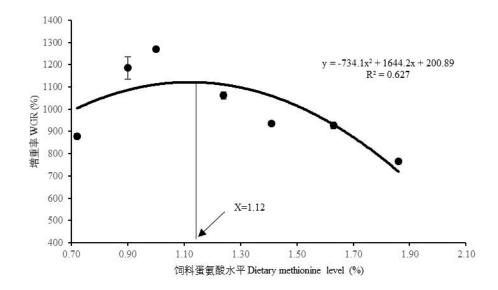


图 1 饲料蛋氨酸水平与军曹鱼增重率的关系

Fig.1 The relationship between dietary methionine level and WGRof cobia

2.2 饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼形体指标的影响

由表 4 可知,1.41%组军曹鱼的 CF 显著低于 0.72%组(P<0.05),与其余各组差异不显著(P>0.05)。饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼的 VSI、HSI 均无显著影响(P>0.05)。

表 4 饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼形体指标的影响

Table 4 Effects of dietary methionine level on morphological parameters of cobia (Rachycentron

| canadum) % | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| 项目 | 蛋氨酸水平 Methionine level/% | | | | | | | | |
| Items | 0.72 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.24 | 1.41 | 1.63 | 1.86 | | |
| 肥满度 CF | $0.98{\pm}0.13^{b}$ | $0.94{\pm}0.12^{ab}$ | $0.86{\pm}0.07^{ab}$ | $0.83{\pm}0.08^{ab}$ | $0.67{\pm}0.04^{a}$ | $0.88{\pm}0.04^{ab}$ | $0.72{\pm}0.04^{ab}$ | | |
| 脏体指数 VSI | 9.19 ± 0.56 | 9.90 ± 0.22 | 9.77 ± 0.12 | 9.50 ± 0.26 | 10.03 ± 0.30 | 9.53 ± 0.43 | 9.87 ± 0.19 | | |
| 肝体指数 HSI | 1.79 ± 0.26 | 1.56 ± 0.25 | 1.83 ± 0.11 | 1.75 ± 0.28 | 1.87 ± 0.29 | 1.69 ± 0.16 | 1.64 ± 0.04 | | |

2.3 饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼体成分的影响

由表 5 可知,各组全鱼水分含量无显著差异(P>0.05); 0.72%组全鱼粗蛋白质含量显著低于其余各组(P<0.05); 0.90%组全鱼粗脂肪含量最高,达到 30.81%,除与 0.72%和 1.00%组差异不显著(P>0.05)外,显著高于其余各组(P<0.05); 1.24%组全鱼粗灰分含量显著高于 0.72%和 0.90%组(P<0.05)。

表 5 饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼全鱼体成分的影响(干物质基础)

Table 5 Effects of dietary methionine level on body composition of cobia (*Rachycentron*

canadum) (DM basis) %

| 项目 | 蛋氨酸水平 Methionine level/% | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Items | 0.72 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.24 | 1.41 | 1.63 | 1.86 | |
| 水分 Moisture | 75.45 ± 1.05 | 76.16 ± 0.91 | 76.75 ± 0.19 | 76.49 ± 0.92 | 76.61 ± 1.50 | 76.34 ± 0.33 | 75.80 ± 1.23 | |
| 粗蛋白质 Crude protein | 52.16 ± 0.16^{a} | 53.96 ± 0.26^{b} | $54.18{\pm}1.40^{bc}$ | $55.17{\pm}0.19^{bc}$ | $55.35{\pm}1.61^{bc}$ | 55.65 ± 0.73^{c} | $54.28{\pm}0.15^{bc}$ | |
| 粗脂肪 Ether extract | $30.03{\pm}1.55^{bc}$ | $30.81 {\pm} 0.86^{c}$ | $28.98{\pm}1.73^{abc}$ | $27.25{\pm}1.69^{ab}$ | $27.64{\pm}1.97^{ab}$ | $27.07{\pm}1.36^a$ | $27.91 {\pm} 0.72^{ab}$ | |
| 粗灰分 Ash | 14.83 ± 0.67^{ab} | 14.50±0.30a | 15.31±0.39abc | 15.82±0.56° | 15.26±0.14abc | 15.53±0.27bc | 15.56±0.32bc | |

饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼肌肉氨基酸组成的影响

随饲料蛋氨酸水平的升高,军曹鱼肌肉中苯丙氨酸、赖氨酸、亮氨酸、丙氨酸、蛋氨酸 以及必需氨基酸(EAA)和总氨基酸(TAA)含量均无显著变化(P>0.05);1.00%组军曹鱼肌肉 中苏氨酸、缬氨酸、异亮氨酸、组氨酸含量显著高于 1.63%组(P<0.05)。

表 6 饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼肌肉氨基酸组成的影响(干物质基础)

Table 6 Effects of dietary methionine level on amino acid composition in muscle of cobia

(Rachycentron canadum) (DM basis) % 氨基酸 蛋氨酸水平 Methionine level/% 0.720.90 1.86 Amino acids 1.00 1.24 1.41 1.63 必需氨基酸 EAA 蛋氨酸 Met 2.51 ± 0.10 2.32 ± 0.03 2.53 ± 0.12 2.50 ± 0.10 2.47 ± 0.03 2.25 ± 0.21 2.29 ± 0.03 苏氨酸 Thr 4.75 ± 0.14^{d} 4.42±0.17bc 4.64 ± 0.03^{cd} 4.47 ± 0.05^{bcd} 4.65 ± 0.07^{cd} $3.85{\pm}0.08^a$ 4.28 ± 0.14^{b} 缬氨酸 Val 5.68 ± 0.22^{ab} $5.40{\pm}0.27^{ab}$ 5.82 ± 0.24^{b} $5.08{\pm}0.27^{ab}$ $5.39{\pm}0.34^{ab}$ 4.84 ± 0.22^{a} 5.39 ± 0.30^{ab} 异亮氨酸 Ile $3.95{\pm}0.04^{b}$ 3.77 ± 0.06^{b} $3.84{\pm}0.15^{b}$ $3.68{\pm}0.07^{ab}$ 3.78 ± 0.01^{b} 3.63 ± 0.04^{ab} 3.41 ± 0.19^a 亮氨酸 Leu 6.74 ± 0.13 6.45 ± 0.12 6.61 ± 0.17 6.46 ± 0.20 6.55 ± 0.07 6.14 ± 0.34 6.49 ± 0.06 苯丙氨酸 Phe 2.46 ± 0.16 2.34 ± 0.05 2.52 ± 0.14 2.39 ± 0.11 2.30 ± 0.02 2.09 ± 0.16 2.19 ± 0.04 赖氨酸 Lys 7.78 ± 0.08 7.10 ± 0.07 7.63 ± 0.49 7.85 ± 0.21 7.82 ± 0.07 7.36 ± 0.52 7.90 ± 0.27 组氨酸 His 1.52 ± 0.12^{ab} 1.49 ± 0.04^{ab} 1.60 ± 0.06^{b} 1.46 ± 0.08^{ab} 1.33 ± 0.03^{a} 1.30±0.03a 1.32 ± 0.04^{a} 精氨酸 Arg 6.14 ± 0.07^{b} 5.56±0.09a 5.88 ± 0.27^{ab} 5.67±0.21ab 5.50 ± 0.05^{a} $5.46{\pm}0.30^a$ 5.47±0.03a 非必需氨基酸 NEAA 天冬氨酸 Asp 3.93 ± 0.06 3.65 ± 0.09 3.89 ± 0.15 3.83 ± 0.11 3.92 ± 0.08 3.58 ± 0.23 3.44 ± 0.18 丝氨酸 Ser 4.49 ± 0.05^{b} 4.30±0.08ab 4.60 ± 0.20^{b} 4.30 ± 0.14^{ab} 4.31 ± 0.02^{ab} $3.87{\pm}0.08^a$ 4.02±0.19a 谷氨酸 Glu 11.51 ± 0.37 11.14 ± 0.07 11.25 ± 0.44 11.41 ± 0.36 11.50 ± 0.28 11.34 ± 0.78 11.43 ± 0.37 $3.40{\pm}0.16^{ab}$ 甘氨酸 Gly 3.56 ± 0.09^{b} 2.90 ± 0.03^{a} 3.24 ± 0.04^{ab} 3.24 ± 0.21^{ab} 2.95 ± 0.28^{a} 3.19 ± 0.07^{ab} 丙氨酸 Ala 4.70 ± 0.03 4.91 ± 0.10 5.18 ± 0.20 4.81 ± 0.21 4.74 ± 0.26 4.50 ± 0.31 4.52 ± 0.18 0.67 ± 0.00^a 1.52 ± 0.25^{b} 0.81 ± 0.03^{a} 1.18 ± 0.19^{ab} 1.74 ± 0.46^{b} 0.67 ± 0.09^a 半胱氨酸 Cys 1.26 ± 0.17^{a} 酪氨酸 Tyr 3.10 ± 0.10^{ab} 3.11 ± 0.08^{b} 3.06 ± 0.03^{ab} 3.23 ± 0.15^{b} 3.16 ± 0.05^{ab} 2.86±0.21a 3.06 ± 0.07^{ab} $4.44{\pm}0.10^{ab}$ 4.79 ± 0.20^{abc} 4.63 ± 0.15^{abc} 4.91 ± 0.14^{bc} 4.59 ± 0.10^{abc} 脯氨酸 Pro 5.10 ± 0.01^{c} 4.36 ± 0.24^{a} 必需氨基酸 EAA 41.50±1.99 39.67 ± 1.09 40.44±1.69 40.48 ± 0.29 38.80 ± 0.81 39.07 ± 1.32 38.94 ± 0.49 总氨基酸 TAA 78.10 ± 0.49 76.19±1.71 77.61±1.37 77.70±1.16 77.64 ± 2.38 74.94±2.55 76.18 ± 2.05

3 讨 论

饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼生长性能和形体指标的影响

本研究中, 饲喂蛋氨酸缺乏的饲料(蛋氨酸水平0.72%)后发现军曹鱼的生长减慢及 SR 降低。类似的现象在斜带石斑鱼[14]、黑鲷(Sparus macrocephalus)[22]、印度鲶鱼 (Heteropneustes fossilis)[23]、团头鲂(Megalobrama amblycephala)[24]等鱼类上均有报道。 蛋氨酸缺乏导致蛋白质合成受阻,影响正常生长;此外,还可能引起抗氧化产物的减少和耗 尽,导致不可逆的氧化应激,进一步加剧生长停滞[9]。随着饲料中蛋氨酸水平升高到1.00%, 军曹鱼的生长性能和饲料利用率得到显著改善,表明低鱼粉且蛋氨酸突出缺乏的条件下将蛋 氨酸补充到适宜水平可以改善军曹鱼的生长。本试验中,以 WGR 为评价指标,军曹鱼对饲 料中蛋氨酸的需要量为 1.12% (占饲料蛋白质的 2.43%), 说明该蛋氨酸水平可促进军曹鱼的 生长,提高其饲料效率。军曹鱼的蛋氨酸需要量占饲料蛋白质的比值与早期军曹鱼的 2.64%^[7]、鲱鱼(*Seriola quinqueradiataja*)的 2.56%^[25]、团头鲂^[24]的 2.47%~2.50%等相接近, 但低于黑鲷的 4.50%~4.53%^[22]、鲈鱼(Dicentrarchus zubrax)的 4.4%^[26]、黄颡鱼(Pseudobagrus ussuriensis)的 3.48%~3.53%^[9]、大黄鱼(Pseudosciaena crocea R.)的 3.22%~3.34%^[27]、黄鲈 (Perca flavescens)的 3.10%~3.40%^[28]、鲮鱼(Cirrhinus mrigala)^[6]的 3.0%,并且高于虹鳟的 1.49%^[29]、异育银鲫(Carassius auratus gibelio)的 2.17%^[30]。上述研究所得蛋氨酸需要量的不 同可能是由试验鱼对象、规格、饲料配方、饲养管理和养殖条件的差异造成的。例如,本试 验中军曹鱼饲料粗蛋白质含量为 46%,高于虹鳟的 35%^[29]、异育银鲫的 37%^[30]。另外,蛋 氨酸的吸收率、添加形式和生物利用效率也可能影响其需要量[31-32]。当饲料蛋氨酸水平达到 或超过 1.24%时,军曹鱼的 WGR、SGR 和 PER 逐渐降低,这与早期团头鲂[²⁴]、军曹鱼[¹⁵] 的研究结果一致。饲料中不平衡的氨基酸模式可能使鱼类生长与蛋白质沉积降低、氮排泄增 加以及氨基酸氧化[33]。有研究表明,蛋氨酸添加过量能引起蛋氨酸积累和氧化,以及产生 对生长有害的代谢产物,例如氨基酸进行脱羧作用后,生成相应的一级胺,但大多数胺类对 动物有毒,胺通过体内胺氧化酶氧化为醛和氨,氨对生物机体有毒,因此,脱去的氨必须排 出体外[34-36]。同时, 鱼体中多余的蛋氨酸通过脱氨基的方式导致额外能量的消耗, 引起 PER 下降[²⁴]。然而,有研究报道,饲料蛋氨酸升高到适宜水平后鱼体的 WGR 显著增加,然后继 续升高蛋氨酸水平 WGR 基本保持不变[14,37-38]。此外,饲料中半胱氨酸的含量可能会影响鱼 类对蛋氨酸的需要量。早期的研究表明,半胱氨酸能够替代饲料中蛋氨酸的量,其中斑点叉 尾鮰(Ictalurus punctalus)饲料中替代量为 60%[38]、美国红鱼(Sciaenops ocellatus) 饲料中替

代量为 40%~50%^[39]、罗非鱼(*Oreochromis niloticus*)饲料中替代量为 49%^[37]、印度鲶鱼饲料中替代量为 39.6%~40.2%^[40]。因此,在配方设计过程中,推荐分别考虑蛋氨酸和半胱氨酸的需要量,以确保动物能够有效满足这 2 种氨基酸的需要^[41]。但在实际操作中,由于很多饲料原料中半胱氨酸的含量超过蛋氨酸,往往只需要关注蛋氨酸的需要量^[42],并且军曹鱼饲料中蛋氨酸到半胱氨酸的转化效率以及半胱氨酸替代蛋氨酸的比例还不明确,有待进一步研究。本研究中,饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼的 HSI 和 VSI 无显著影响,这与在早期军曹鱼们中的报道一致。然而,在黄颡鱼^[9]、虹鳟^[43]和大西洋鲑^[44]等鱼类的研究中发现,饲喂蛋氨酸缺乏饲料后鱼体 HSI 显著高于饲喂蛋氨酸过量的饲料。此外,饲喂蛋氨酸缺乏的饲料在斜带石斑鱼^[14]、岩鱼(*Sebastes schegelc*)^[45]上有较低的 HSI。上述研究结果表明不同的养殖对象,饲料蛋氨酸水平对 HSI 和 VSI 的影响不一致。

3.2 饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼体成分的影响

据报道,全鱼粗蛋白质含量随饲料蛋氨酸水平的升高呈先升高后降低的变化趋势[640.45]。本试验中,饲喂蛋氨酸缺乏饲料的军曹鱼全鱼粗蛋白质含量较饲喂其他饲料的军曹鱼显著降低。造成这种差异的原因可能是,在蛋氨酸缺乏的情况下,饲料中氨基酸模式失衡,限制了军曹鱼对其他氨基酸的利用,加重了多余氨基酸的脱氨基作用,最终导致了体蛋白质合成受限,而补充蛋氨酸,增强了军曹鱼对其他氨基酸的利用,促进了体蛋白质的合成[46]。Luo等[14]结果表明,随着饲料蛋氨酸升高到适宜水平,点带石斑鱼全鱼粗蛋白质含量增加,然后基本保持稳定。另外,该试验中饲喂低蛋氨酸水平饲料的军曹鱼具有较高的全鱼粗脂肪含量。这与在团头鲂[24]、印度鲶鱼[40]、罗非鱼[47]上所得结果一致,表明摄食蛋氨酸水平低的饲料鱼体可能利用蛋白质而不是脂肪作为能源来降低长链脂酰辅酶 A 从胞浆转运到线粒体内进行脂肪酸的β-氧化[24,48]。然而,另有研究表明,随着饲料蛋氨酸水平的升高,全鱼粗脂肪含量增加[14,23,25],与上述结果存在差异,其原因有待进一步研究。

3.3 饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼肌肉氨基酸组成的影响

水产动物对蛋白质的积累是通过饲料氨基酸的合成来实现的,不同饲料氨基酸模式将影响鱼类的生长、体蛋白质结合态氨基酸的组成以及蛋白质的合成^[27,49]。据报道,黄颡鱼肌肉 EAA 含量不随饲料蛋氨酸水平的升高而变化^[10];牛蛙[*Rana (Lithobates) catesbeiana*]肌肉 EAA、非必需氨基酸(EAA)和 TAA 含量随饲料蛋氨酸水平的升高不发生任何改变^[50];博

氏巨鲶(*Pangasius bocourti*)全鱼 EAA 和 TAA 含量不受饲料蛋氨酸水平的显著影响^[51]。本试验中,饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼肌肉中 EAA 和 TAA 含量均无显著影响,这与上述研究结果一致,但与黑鲷^[22]、大黄鱼^[27]、胭脂鱼(*Myxocyprinus asiaticus*)^[52]的研究结果存在差异,表现为饲料蛋氨酸缺乏或不足降低了其肌肉中 EAA 含量,并且抑制其蛋白质的合成。有意思的是,饲料蛋氨酸水平对军曹鱼肌肉中苏氨酸、缬氨酸、异亮氨酸、组氨酸和精氨酸的含量有显著影响,这与早期的研究结果^[14,52]类似,表明一种氨基酸的摄入能够影响其他氨基酸含量的改变^[53],饲料中某一种必需氨基酸的限制可能会通过增加其他必需和非必需氨基酸的氧化来达到饲料中氨基酸的平衡^[22]。

4 结 论

- ① 低鱼粉饲料中补充蛋氨酸可提高军曹鱼的生长性能和体蛋白质含量。
- ② 以 WGR 作为评价指标,经二次回归分析可知,军曹鱼对饲料中蛋氨酸需要量为1.12%(占饲料蛋白质的 2.43%)。

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Effects of Methionine Supplementation in Low Fish Meal Diet on Growth Performance, Body

Composition and Muscle Amino Acid Composition of Cobia (*Rachycentron canadum*)

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Abstract: A 16-week feeding trial was carried out to investigate the effects of methionine supplementation in low fish meal diet on growth performance, body composition and muscle amino acid composition of cobia (*Rachycentron canadum*). Seven isonitrogenous and isolipidic

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diets were prepared by adding DL-methionine in a diet with low fish meal, and the methionine level in the seven diets was 0.72%, 0.90%, 1.00%, 1.24%, 1.41%, 1.63% and 1.86%, respectively. A total of 840 cobia with an initial body weight of (9.79±0.04) g were randomly assigned into 7 groups with 3 replicates per groups and 40 individuals per replicate. The results showed that the survival rate (SR) in 0.90% and 1.00% groups was significantly higher than that in 0.72% group (P<0.05). The weight gain rate (WGR), specific growth rate (SGR) and protein efficiency ratio (PER) were increased firstly and then decreased as dietary methionine level increasing, and the WGR, SGR and PER in 1.00% group were had the highest values which were significantly higher than those in other groups (P < 0.05). The feed conversation ratio (FCR) in 1.00% group had the lowest value, which were significantly lower than that in other groups except 0.90% and 1.24% groups (P<0.05). The crude protein content of whole body in 0.72% group was significantly lower than that in other groups (P<0.05). The maximum crude lipid content was observed in 0.90% group, and the differences were significant compared with the other groups except 0.72% and 1.00% groups (P<0.05). The ash content of whole body in 1.24% group was significantly higher than that in 0.72% and 0.90% groups (P < 0.05). The contents of phenylalanine, lysine, leucine, alanine, methionine, essential amino acid and total amino acid in muscle had no significant differences with dietary methionine level increasing (P > 0.05), but the contents of threonine, valine, isoleucine and histidine in muscle in 1.00% group were significantly higher than those in 1.63% group (P<0.05). It can be concluded that the supplementation of methionine in low fish meal diet can significantly enhance the growth performance and body protein content of cobia, since the methionine requirement of cobia is 1.12% of diet (2.43% of dietary protein) which is estimated by quadratic regression analysis with WGR as the evaluation index.

Key words: cobia; methionine; growth performance; body composition; muscle amino acid composition